# THE EAST.

Our Special Correspondence from China.

The New Mail Steamship Line and American Progress in Asia.

Aquatic Contest Between Englishmen ar Americans, and a Yankee Victory.

BUR HONG KONG PURRESPONDENCE.

ed to be. The times have passed when great for-

e-half per cent a month—a rate unprecedented for years. g the earlier months of the year are of course reces by skippers who were extremely sted with Canton waters and anxious to get home price. £2 10s. (gold) per ton is offered to Ne

in quite grantying to and the American character so i understood, and so fully appreciated by outsiders as by the Chinese. American moreantile houses are, arently, more highly respected than any other asso-ions of foreigners, while our American ships are justly writes with them in the carrying trade. During operations of the rebel steamer Shenandeah settled, the Chinese merchants, who do the

il length of their disheartening Pigeon-English t by the mere mention of the Pacific Mail Comhave long regarded America as a "Number one place, hech up top-side" of any other country, they have he way of colonizing as the Englishman is fond of close connection which the new line will give them with California, and holding considerable quantities of

entrache against the time when the Yankee steamships commence their trips. American twenty dellar coins have risen in value also in anticipation of that event, so that they sell readily for \$18.50 cach. Possibly the increased demand for them may induce some of the actuic money changers of America to ship a lot of neat double eagles over here for that figure.

There is no longer any room for doubt that the emigration from China to America will increase with the establishment of the new line. Some contend, however, that shortening the time acrossatic great ferry will not induce Chinamen to visit the States in greater numbers, unless the price of passages is kept down to the old figures of the saling ships. They have heretofore been transported from San Francisco to this port for \$25, wood and water supplied, and it is held that in extra five dollar coin would outweigh with a Chinaman twonty-five days of time saved. I believe that if the Pacific Mail Company its up the steerages of its ships with a view to the accommodation of a class of passengers who cat, drink and cleep in their own unalterable way, the steamers will go fait.

\*\*Er. S. L. Pholps, the Hong Kong agent of the Pacific

stement of the commodation of a class of passengers who eat, drieft and eleep in their own matterable way, the steamers will go felt. St. I. Pholps, the Hong Konz agent of the Pacific Smil Company, has already published an "instantion" of the commodation. He announces that the sidewheel etempship Colorado will leave this port for San Francisco, on February 13, 1867, touching at Velociama, Japana, and Hondolm, Sandwich Islands. Under this announcement one reund trip every three montas is contemplated, it being those designed permanently for the China line. Dock accessmedations have been accured at the Aberdem docks, afficient for the accessmodation of the Colorado, a larger steamer than those ordinarily employed in Chinese waters, from which curomatance the Hong Kong service witers, from which curomatance the Hong Kong service to be performed by smaller beats. Under this and the heavening would run only between San Francisco and Vekohama, leaving the Shanghae and Hong Kong service to be performed by smaller beats. Underthedly such will be the arrangement if the business warrants it, but the careful corporation will not at once plungs the need to the companion of the congressional Committee on Pest offices and Post roads. By new sequalitances here are considerably exercised over that clause in the Mail Company's contract which college their ships to touch at Honolulu. The Sandwich Islands are not to the track of steamers conting to Japan and China, and returning to San Francisco, as as generally supposed by people who glame, at the other curous, the stances of 4,501 miles, or the read of the stances of 6,501 miles. The annexis of four days' sail. By following the great circle, a distance of 4,501 miles, or the read of the wind would be fair; bytouching at the Sandwich Islands, and returning to San Francisco, as as generally supposed by people who glame, at the other configuration of at least one day, and allowing one day's detention at the Islands, four days will be leaded to the brought with the stance of 4,501

with Borneo is extremely liberal on the part of the Sultan.

A settlement has been formed at Kimanis, one of the many favorable harbors on the coast of the company's possessions, and trade has been opposed.

The enterprise lags a little just now on account of the megical or refusal of the Washington authorities to acknowledge the propriety of establishing an American colony on foreign soit, and the consequent insecurity of the position. The President of the company is going ahead however, and is fitting out a vossel, while will be despatched to the new actiloment in the course of a few weeks for the purpose of bringing away the accumulated "trade." Several wealthy Chinese inserhants have joined the enterprise.

Madame Anna Bishop Schultz, after having miraculously escaped death from shipwreck on Wake Island, in mid-Pacific, has arrived at Hong Kong, and is giving a series of musical entertainments, which are well patronized by the nobs of this place.

Exciting Aquatic Contest—The International Eight Oared Boat Race—American Chal-lenge and Contest with Englishmen—The Start, Race and Yankee Victory, &c. Shanghae, Nov. 9, 1806. Be it known to you that the port of Shanghae con-

tains a population to a very great extent sanguinary in its proclivities, and the scanty scattering of Americans are usually spoken of as damned Yankees, and looked down upon as being inferior. Thus preparing your readers to understand my enthusiasm, I proceed to tell them "the story of the international eight oared boat

The Shanghae Rowing Club is one of the pet institu tions of the country. It is the happy possessor of a num-ber of handsomely built boats of all descriptions, from the "biffin" to the symmetrical "eight," many of them built in England by the most colebrated hands. The members are in all about fifty; of these are some ten

of the crews, and odds of two, three, and even four to one were freely given "against the Yankee boat." At three c'clock P. M., October 26, all Shanghae—many fair ladies tending their presence—assembled on the creek to see the struggle. The entire get up of the regatia was English in its many details—the English Admiral King acted as judge and details—the English committee and English starter took their places. Not even an american flag was raised to the ground by those whose duty should have led them to extend so slight a courtesy. The boats started from the boathouse and pulled leisurely up to the startensspont. The English crew, in their jamny blue caps,

them to extend so slight a courtey. The boats started from the boathouse and pulled leisurely up to the starting-point. The English crew, in their jaunty blue caps, looked very well; but the long and steedy swing of the Americans as they passed was commented upon as being "dangerous."

Eventually the starting gun announced the commencement of the struggle.

The Americans at once took the lead, and at the quarter mite point were a half a boat's length ahead, increasing their advantage to a length at the half.

From this point the English lost ground, and on the homestreich gave up the race, and pulled in about three hundred yards behind the successful Yankees, whose glorious victory was a very bitter pill for them to swallow. Among the Americans' friends the cheering was loud, long and continuous. The laddes waved their perfumed handkerchiefs and clapped their pretty little hands in earnest enthusiasm, and the Englishmen about appeared to think more of the capacities of the Yankees than they did.

Admiral King expressed his disgust at the result, and left the ground, loaing all interest in the succeeding races, and the faces of the sanguinary element generally showed plain symptoms of disgust.

Current rumor has it that about forty thousand deliars will not cover the amount lost by the backers of "Britain's lions." Some very luderous remarks were made on the ground by enthusiasts—particularly "rmm" to some who heard them. One was by a Sixth ward fre boy:—"If that awell looking Admiral deems't show fair play, I'll hit nim over the bead with a froze cat," Another, "Britannia may (?) rule the wave, but she doesn't govern the small creeks in China," &c., &c. Mach credit is due to Mr. Edward L. Surfingune, son of our Minister, for "coaching" the crew during a part of the training; and it was much regretted that his departure for Pekin prevented his witnessing the victory.

The national tiag carried in the boy of the boat, was worked most beautifuly by a young lady, now at home, who will, I know, glosy in its triumple

crew:		
SECTION AND PERSONS ASSESSED.	Weight.	PART AND RESERVED TO THE PART OF THE PART
Names.	St. Lbs.	Nativity.
1. John F. Seaman, Jr	9 8	Nowburg, N. Y
	10 1	New York city
3. T. A. IVOS	10 1	New York city
4. E. G. Low	11 11	Bouton, Mass.
5. E. U. smith		. Jalip, L. L.
6. J. M. Forbes		Boston, Mass.
7. Egank Reid		Newburg N Y
Stroke-A. A. Hayes, Jr	11 00	Routon Wass
Coxswain-C. J. Ashley	8 13	Pembroke Mass
I cannot better inform	von of the	results of the othe
races than by extracting	the follow	ing from a correct
pondent of the Priend of	China D	emiging Cor sou

poneent of the Friend of China, premisine, for your information, that Tom Brown is the newspaper champion of the English community.

The writer says Tom Brown wants to know "if any other nationality can successfully compete with the bone and muscle of Old England" in rowing? His answer is below.

Junior Scalla.—Won by a Russian, over twe Englishmen.

General Club Race.—Won by a scratch American crew, over two scratch and one picked English crews.

Rangers es. Club.—Won by a crew composed of two Americans, one Russian and one Englishman, over-a challenging crew of Englishman and one Englishman, over-a challenging crew of Englishman by an American, and closely pressed the rest of the way by a Marsian.

Singhac vs. Ningpo.—Won by a mixed crew of two Americans and two Englishmen, over an English crew.

Scrutch Race.—Won by an American crew, over three other Losis.

# THE COREA.

Advance of the French-Proposition for a Negotiation-The Imperial Officers Afraid of a Trup.

By way of Hong Kong, November 15, we have the following report of the naval movements of the French in the Cores.

Important intelligence has been brought by his imperial Hajasty's (French; steamer Laplace, recently arrived from the Corea. The French fleet has made its way without opposition to the city of Eanghon, about thirty miles from the capital, and has taken possession of it, almost without resistance on the part of the natives, the whole of the population leaving the city when the French approached. A despitato has been sent from the Viceroy to the French Admiral, requesting him to come up to the capital to negotiate. In reply to this the latter has demanded—first, the punishment of the ministe such incident the next of the three missionaries; and, secondly, the appointment of a person with full powers to negotiate with him.

News Ind been brought to the French by a Corean convert that junks containing stones had been sunk in the river Seool, between Kanghoa and the capital; and that the Viceroy had despatched an army fifuen thousand strong to attack them. This, combined with the invitation to come up to the capital to negotiate, would make it appear that the Coreans had tearned a lescon from the treatment which the British met when convey-

ing Lord Eigin to Peking to ratify the treaty of 1858; and that their hope was to decoy the French ships into an ambush. and that their hope was to decoy the French saips more an ambinsh.

A gen leman who was with the fleet states that the country has the appearance of being entirely agricultural, and that no signs of commerce were observable. He speaks of the climate as gen at at this time of the year, and as resembling "ather that of Japan than Chica, the aspect of the lambscapes as well as the costumes and habits of the natives being suggestive of the former country.

### MANILA.

Spanish Fleet in Port-Trade Report and Comwriting on the 15th of November, says:-

writing on the 15th of November, says:—

The Spanish steamer Patino has arrived with Manila dates to the 8th inst.

Her Catholic Majesty's fleet was still in port.

The receipts of hemp for October were 25,694 piculs, making total to November 1, 334,608 spanist 327,330 for same time in 1895. Prices had advanced to \$9 per picul, at which large settlements had been made. The exports to the United States were 257,832 piculs against 246,892 to same time last year. In sugar there was very little doing. Superior is worth \$5.25 per picul. Toal \$3.6% on the river. Exports to (alifornia and the United States were 193,563 piculs against 171,18 to same time last year. Cordage, \$12.50 per picul, assorted sizes; pide cuttings, \$10. The Arracan sailed October 23 for New York with 11,978 piculs hemp, 4,800 do. sagar, 916 do. sagan wood and 260,666 cigars.

The War in the South Drawing to a Close-Markots Report and State of Trade-The Harvest and Finances. (From the Japan Times' Overland Mail, Oct. 31.] The war in the South appears to be approaching its and

## NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

long time employed as clerk at the Eric Railway depot, one of his duties being the preparation of the monthly pay rolls of the workmen connected with the reptir

of military officers was held at Taylor's Hotel on Friday

night, for the purpose of collecting all the military ele-ments of Hudsen county into one grand force. The fol-lowing gentiemen were present:—Mayor Cleaveland, General Ramsey, General Haiffeld, Colonel Mechan and John McCleakey, of Hobeken; Captain W. E. Rogers and Colonal Cooper

A New Counterman,—A twenty dollar counterman

note on the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia was detected yesterday in this city, and from the strength of the impression and the good quality of the paper is liable to deceive many.

ARREST OF A TREET.—Nearly a year ago the weolien

ARREST OF A TRUE.—Nearly a year ago the weedlen mills of Duncan & Co., in Newark, were reduced of cloth to the amount of \$1,000. Myetery surrounded the whole affair until recently, when it came to the knowledge of the detectives that a man known as "Chippy," of New York, was engaged in the crime. They accordingly visited New York, where they found and arrested that individual. Through his instrumentality it became evident that fone Schoffeld, an employe of the Canden Woollen Mills, at Camden, was the principal in the affair. He was also arrested on Friday night, and brought to this city yesterday morning. The two have been held for further action.

BURGING OF AN UTHOLENGY FACTORY.—Vectorday morning a fire broke out in the basement of the building

BUSINESS OF AN UPROLEMENT FACTORY.—Vectorday morning a fire broke out in the basement of the building in the rear of the upholistery store of Mesers. Peter G. McDermett & Son, No. 342 Broad atreet, and occupied by them as a cabinet factory. The basement was used for storing lumber, chair material and tow. By the exertions of the Fire Department the flames were confined to the cellar and the first floor. Several of the employes narrowly escaped with their lives. The loss by the fire is about \$5,000; insured for \$4,000.

ESEX COUNTY COURTS.—In the Supreme Court the jury in the case of Tuckerman vs. The Suppense & Condit Transportation Company, rendered a verdict of \$1,282 62. The plaintiff sued for \$11,000. The defendants had been employed to transport a cargo of pig iron from Newark to Saugerties, on the Hudson river, for the complainants. The barge which conveyed the iron sank on her voyage up the river, togother with the iron. The action was brought to recover the value of cargo, but the verdict covers only the value of a portion of the iron which was recovered by the company. The case of Smith vs. The Ricomfield Railroad Company is still on.

Yearly Montaire Report.—The report of the City Clerk shows that there were 2,282 deaths during the year 1866.

A meeting of the Women's Hospital Association took place yesterday at 54 East Twenty-first street. James W. Beekman presided, and commenced the proceedings by saying that they had met to celebrate the tweitth anulversary of the Women's Hospital Association, and that the meeting would be opened by the reading of a portion of Scripture by Rov. Jonas King.

Dr. King then came forward and read a few verses from the forty-first Pealm, promising comfort to these

# THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

GUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE. Report of an Expedition Against the Hostile

Apaches. San Francisco, Dec. 13, 1866. The tollowing is the report of Captain George B. San-ford, First United States cavalry, of his second expe-dition against the hostile Apache Indians of Arizona Territory. This makes the second expedition commanded by the captain this season, both of them being succes ful and highly creditable to the military skill of the com-

mander:

Headquarrers, Forr McDowell,
Arizona Territory, Nov. 20, 1866.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the expedition against the hostile Apaches made in complished with Special Orders, No. 119, dated Headquarters, Fort McDowell, Arizona Territory, Nov. 10, 1806.

The expedition was composed as follows:
Captain George B. Senford, Company E. First United States cavatry, commanding.
First Lieutenant Camillio C. C. Carr, Company E. First United States cavatry.
Company E., First United States cavalry (forty-seven enlisted men.)
One enlisted man of Company B., Fourteenth United States infantry, accompanied the command as acting hospital steward.
Mr. Max Strobel accompanied the expedition as a contract.

prisoners (an Apache squaw) informed ur were in Green-back valley, Which was about five miles distant. Much to our regret, we found nothing of thom. We crossed another range of mountains, and got to within a short distance and in sight of Salt river. Here we struck more frech tracks, and made another charge, getting very close on to some Indians whost-were gathering seeds. They managed to escape us, however, by conceaing themsolves in the rocks, and our horses were now so badly used up that we could not overtake them. On the last charge we were breaght to a standstill in another canon, out of which there appeared to be ne means of call whatever for any assimal without wings. The Maricopas and Pimas read never seen the place before, and could give no information about it. We accordingly thereof round and came slowly back to Greenback valley, where we camped shout two P. M.

The Apaches in the meantime had put up signal smokes and siarmed the country.

We grazed the animals all the rest of the day and during the night. Distance travelling backwards and forwards among the rocks, it is rather difficult to estimate it.

Not. 16.—Saidtled up at daylight and marched to Tento creek, where we grazed the difficult to estimate it.

Not. 18.—Saidtled up at daylight, and marched to Tento creek, where we grazed the animals we hours, and these crossed the North Mazasafen the old trail, and camped in sunflower valley. Distance, threy-two miles.

Not. 19.—Saidtled up at daylight, and marched to grading place on Sycamore creek, where we remained two hours, and then moved on, reaching Fort McDowell about two P. M.

Net a men or animal was look in this expedition. The weather was quite cold at night, but pleasant during the day, and we had no rain.

I expected when I started that this expedition. The weather was quite cold at night, but pleasant during the day, and we had no rain.

I oxpected when I started that the expedition would be a very hard one, and enisted men concerned in themselves, and exercise the country and of the ca

San Francesco, Jan. 12, 1867.

Major General McDowell to-day issued an order detailing Colonel Thos. Is. Crittenden, United States infentry, with two companies of his regiment and the recruits of the Fourteenth regiment now here, to protect the people of Arizona against the Indiana. The troops will leave in the next steamer for Druin Barracka, thence proceed to Tucon, Arizona, where Colonel Crittenden will establish his headquarters, and take command of the District of Tucon.

The Indian Troubles on the Plains.

Fost Larams, Jan. 12, 1867.

The mail party from here to Fort Philip Kearney was stacked yesterday by about thirty Indians. The mail seriy escaped with the loss of their wagon and mules.

Up to the 4th inst. no more Indian demonstrations had occurred in the vicinity of Fort Philip Kearney.

occurred in the vicinity of cavairy and four of infantry had been sent from this poet to Fort Reno, and they will probably go on to Fort Finip Kearney. The Thirtieth infantry are en vote to this place. All the companies of the Second savairy are concentrating here rapidly.

DEMOCRATIC UNION GENERAL COMMITTER -A meeting of

Institute, John Y. Savage in the chair. The primary meetings to elect the General Committee for 1867 were ordered to take place on Monday evening, the 21st inst. Mr. Patrick J. McAlear offered the following preamble and resolution, which, after carnest speeches by him, Judge Comolly and other gentlemen, were adopted with great entheriters:

great enthusiasm:

Whereas it he appointment of the Hon, Owen Murphy, by
the Speaker of the Assembly, as the democratic member
from this city of the Committee on the Affairs of Olikes has
exotted the tools and stipendisties of the motorious

### THE MISSOURI TROUBLE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Real State of the Case. Jerrenson Cirv, Mo., Jan. 7, 1867.

THE MUDDLE IN MISSOURI. ortions of Missouri are at the present time in a more has come under the observation of your correspondent, either before, during or since the late war. After a most careful investigation and thorough inquiry from influen-tial man of all parties from the insurrectionary districts, and comparing statements, I hope to be able to give the readers of the Herald an impartial statement of the cause, origin and progress of the troubles in Lafayette and Jackson counties, of which so such has been recently published.

The counties of Lafayette and Jackson, where the re-cent difficulties have occurred, are situated in the south-western portion of the State, near the Kansas line, and are composed of some of the richest lands in Missouri, and before the war were reputed to be the largest and most wealthy counties in the State. A large proportion

sides is that the returned Confederate solders are in an way mired up with of responsible for the trouble; but that in almost every instance they have behaved in the most exemplary manner, and many have offered their services to assist in "cleaning out" the offenders.

Early in November an election took place in Lafayette county, as seel as in other portions of the State, and so threatening had affairs become that Ges. Bancock. commanding the department, deemed it advisable to station troops at Lexington to enforce the laws and preserve the peace. The election passed off quietly, and resulted in the triumph of the conservative ticket. Immediately affor election the troops were withdrawn, and Clemmens and his band renewed operations, directing most, of their attention to the reduced element, and, as the radicals claim, were secretly encouraged by promine at conservatives of Lexington.

Representations were now made to Governor Firebert by citicass of Lafayette and Jackson, counties that eviniaw was inoperative, and that the lives and property of the inhabitants were sow made to Governor Firebert by citicass of Lafayette and Jackson, counties that eviniaw was inoperative, and that the lives and property of the inhabitants were sow made to Governor Firebert was and robbers, who were committing all mannecfor depredations, and praying him to send them damestance. Whether Governor Firebert was induced to comply with the request from any selfich or improper motives has nothing to do with the facts. He did order two companies of multita there—one from St. Louis and the other, I think, from Pettis county, and placed the whole under the command of Major Montgongery are a worse set of men if possible than teleuras has a decided an tipath to repeat the command of Major Montgongery was every with distinction during the war and has a decided an input to the comment of the county of the second of the posting of the learning of the second of the posting of the learning of the second of the posting of the county of the second o

the recompanions.

Major Monigomery, finding Clemmens return, and feeling that he had kept his faith with the outliew in allowing him to leave the town once, resolved to arrest him.

feeling that he had kept his faith with the outlaw in allowing him to leave the town once, resolved to arrest him.

Rewards had frequently been offered tor his body dead or alive, and no one had dared to attempt it. Major Montgomery found Clemmens in a salcon, and told bim he was going to arrest him. Clemmens at once started for the door, and said he would not be taken aire.

Firing at once commenced between the parties; but Clemmens succeeded in mounting his horse and getting some three hundred yards, when he fell, pierced with six bullets.

FREENT STATE OF AFFAIRS—SHREMAN'S OFINION.

Within the past week one company belonging in St. Louis has been withdrawn, leaving only about thirty men of the militia at Lexington. They oriebrated their departure by robbing nearly every one on the way between Lexington and St. Louis. Affairs about Lexington and Jackson county are becoming more quies for the past few days. He clitzens of Lexinston, without distinction of party, were to hold a meeting on Saturday to agree upon some plan for enforcing the laws without the aid of State troops.

soon blow over.

I leave for Lexington to-night, and can then be ab to give the readers of the Hexald an exact statement affairs there as they now gx st.

### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER ALLBORD CHECK FORGERY. -- On the 2d day of November last a young man calling himself John M. Connolly called at the store of Messrs. Beardsley & Holton, 76 Fulton street, and purchased of Mr. Sackett L. five dollars, in payment for which he offerred a check for \$110 15 on the First National Bank of this city, purfor \$110 15 on the First National Bank of this city, purporting to have been drawn by Messrs. Eweil & Clark, bankers and brokers, of 57 Exchange place, and made payable to the order of Charles H Lay Mr. Wright, believing the check to be require, received it in exchange for the clothing, and by request of Connolly the difference between the amount of the check and the price paid for the clothing was to be sent to a Mr. J. H. Boynton, who had indorsed the check. It was upon sending the change to Boynton that the lorgery was discovered. An officer of the Second precinct has since been in search of Connolly, and yesterday succeeded in arresting him. On the affidavits of the clerk, Wright, and Mr. Charles E. Clark, of the firm of Eweil & Clark, in relation to the forgery, Justice Bowling, held the accused for examination, which took place later in the day. Judge Fluart, counsel for the prisoner, introduced withcresses to prove that at the time the forged check was received by Mr. Wright, the prisoner was lying ill at his boarding bouse. No. 754 Broadway, and remained sick till the 16th of the month. The accused is respectably connected, his father being a gentleman of means and good standing, and the necused himself has never been involved in distance to day.

A DISHONEST NIGHT WATCHMAR.—Patrick Toughey, re-

sion in the case to-day.

A DEMONEST NIGHT WATCHMAN.—Patrick Toughey, re-cently employed as night watchman in the Chief Medi-

A TAILOR IN TROUBLE -Mr. Charles Russell applied A Tanon in Trouble.—Mr. Charles Russell applied yesterday afternoon to Judge Ledwith for an order of arrest against Michael Quigley. Quigley, who had accompanied the complainant to the court, at once-entered upon an explanation, and related to the Judge the complete history of the case, together with all its attendant detaits. It seems that Quisley, who is a tailor, had worked at various times for Russell, though he has not always succeeded in satisfying the lastidious wishes of that gestleman in regard to fit, &c. Russell was especially displeased with a pair of parter and a vest which defendant made for him a few weeks ago, and positively refused to pay the eight dollars which Quigley chaimed for his services. Quigley was increased a promising course. Quigley was increased a promising course of action, and immediately proceeded to carry it into effect. Going to Russell's house he told his landlady that, he wanted the clothes to make some repairs, and with little trouble persuaded her to allow him to take them away with him. As soon as Quigloy had got the clothes he notified Russell that he intended to keep them un it the \$3 which was owing tim was paid. Russell refused again to defray the debt, and brought Quigley to the court to convince him, from the ips of the Judge, that the law would compel him to return the goods. Judge Ledwith endeavored to induce Quigley to give up the clothes, but as he refused to do so, ordered him to be arrested. It was subsequently decided, however, that the parties were to appear before the Judge of Adde of Vandeveld also accepts clock in the second color.

A DEFAULTING DRY GOODS CLEEK — Victor Vandevel' a dry goods clerk in the employ of Lord & Taylor, brought up before Judge Ledwith pesterday after charged with having stolen from the store occup that firm a number of handkerchiefs, lace veilthe value of \$60. The prisoner admitted the unsed in extenuation that he was very much money at the time, and that when he took it want of intended to return them in a short time. Very special prisoner and a butty of Bell was treated the came there o'clock yesterday morning the assent two and a butty of the came there of Mire Levy, in Canal street, was entered.

Mire Levy, in Canal street, was entered as \$3,000 worth of property stolen at oece formished to the police, and a portion of the missing goods was sion of John Warren, who, on beind the prisoner Judge Ledwith at the Court, stated in defence that from the hallway, and denied this statement, however, taid the prisoner was remanded eral Eassions.

Theorems Above the court of the prisoner was remanded and the court of the

TROUBLE ABOUT A TRU OR MARK.—Gabriel Siegel and farm of Bium, Siegel & Brother, of this city, gave bon day before Justice I spurious wine wil Another member and on his return a will also give bail for his appearance.

# THE ALLEGED BURNOND ROBBERY.

Examir Atlen Before Justice Shandley-A Part acroship Arrangement Queries: Where Did. the Diamondo Come From? How Did. T sey Get Here? The grant of the complaint of the examination in this case, notice of the complaint of the examination in this case, notice of the complaint of the examination in this case, notice of the complaint of the examination in the Essex Market Police Court, before Indice Shandlay. Previous to entering upon the

fore Justice Shandley. Previous to entering upon the examination counsel for the accused stated that while he

fore Justice Shandley. Previous to entering upon the examination counsel for the accused stated that while he felt he would be justified in moving for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground of insufficiency in the statement contained in the saffdayl to justify criminal proceedings, yet, insuranch as the fact of such proceedings having been instituted and been published and some restraint imposed upon his client as a consequence, he preferred to proceed with the investigation, being also influenced to that course in order that there would be the less difficulty in his ostablishing at another time actain for satisfaction in damages on the part of his client as against the present complainant.

Jaques Block, complainant, was then called. Upon the direct examination he testified that the defendant and he arrived in this cliy from Peru about December 30, having with them some \$4,000 to \$3,000 worth of jeweiry, principally dismonds; that they put up at a factel here and had the property in a trunk, which they kept in their reom, to which there was only one key; that this property was owned jointly by complainant and defendant, besides which complainant had \$1,500 worth of Individual property in the same trunk; while here some \$700 worth of jeweiry was sold to a life. Linden, and the pariners each received to accompany Block to break open the trunk, but sent his nephew; on breaking the trunk open no diamonds were to be found, and, when Block stated this to Kauta, Kautz accused him of having stoles them.

Previous to coming from Feru we had been partners; we both put in money and property; I had this property when or I would be used to he complained to the partnershy; I don't know where, when or of whom I bought it; we both offered the property (which is the subject of this charge) for sale in Peru.

Twelve steamers left this city yesterday for Europ

Twelve steamers left this city yestermy for haropana, and constwise ports.

The City of Baltimore, of the Inman line, left pier 45. North river at noon, for Liverpool, carrying the United States mail. She had thirty-four cabin passengers and a full cargo, consisting of cotton, cheese, lard, bacon, &c. The Hibernia left pier 44 North river, at twelve o'clock, for Glasgow, with sixty first and second cabin-

passengers and an assorted cargo,
The Hansa left the Roboken pier at ten o'clock, for Bremen, with one hundred passengers, a full cargo, and

Bremen, with one hundred passengers, a full carge, and \$400,000 in specie.

The Fennsylvania left pier 47 North river at noon, for Liverpool, with twenty-five cabin and seventy steerage passengers. She carried \$100,0000 worth of bargold, and a carge of cetton, cheese, bacon, hemp, lard, &c. The Atalanta left pier No. 3 North river at noon, for London, with a full carge and forty-three passengers. The Pereire left pier 50 North river at ten o'clock. A. M., with sixty-nine passengers, a full carge and \$350,000 in specie.

The General Grant left pier No. 9 North river, for New Orieans, at three o'clock, with about twenty-dive passengers and an assorted cargo.

The Missouri left pier 8 North river at three o'clock for New Orleans, with thirty-dive passengers, tw niy officers and six bundred and fifty United States modifiers. Cargo assorted.

The Huntsville left pier 13 North river at three o'clock for New Orleans, with twelve passengers and an assorted cargo.

Cargo.

The Franconia left pier 38 East river for Portland, at three o'clock, with six pareingers and a full assorted

three o'clock, with six passengers and a full asserted cargo.

The firmunda left plor 14 East river at three o'clock for Charleston, S. C., with forty passengers and an asserted cargo.

The San Jacinto left pler 13 North river at three o'clock for Savannah, with fifty first and second cabin passengers and an assorted cargo.

The Hatterns, which was advertised to sail yesterlay for Hichmoni, still remains blockaded by the ice in the James river. For that reason ne steamer left for Richmond yesterlay, the time of departure being delayed until Wednesday next.

Coastwire business still continues dull, there being an improvement since our last report.

The steamship Percire passed out over the bar as Sandy Rook at twelve o'clock M.

steamship Hansa has anchored in Quarantine, States Island.

Steamship City of Baitimore is ashore near Flynn's Knoil, back of Swash channel. A tog is trying to pull her of